

## WILSON WARNS SPAIN TO HALT.

In Cuba, He Declares, Must Cease, or We Will Have to Interfere.

That Island, He Tells the Senate, Ought to Belong to Us Geographically.

Power of the United States Should Be Used to Protect the Struggling Insurgents.

EXPECTED MORE FROM CLEVELAND.

Looked for a "More Emphatic Expression of the True American Policy," Senator Call's Resolution Referred.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The independence of Cuba and the recognition of the insurgents as a regularly organized government had two advocates in the Senate today in the persons of Senators Culom and Call. At the close of the morning business Mr. Culom addressed the Senate. He preceded his speech with the introduction of a joint resolution declaring that "the ex-

longer than the time it shall require to break it up.

WE SHALL NOT STAND ALONE. And if the duty of suppressing this damnable war and ending it forever from sight shall fall upon the United States, so be it. Have we fallen as low as to have gotten the glorious memory of Lafayette? Have we turned to the wall the pictures of Polk, of St. Louis, of De Kalb and others long since in glory? These men cast their lives and fortunes at our feet that we might succeed. But we shall not stand alone in the warfare which may follow in behalf of common humanity. Nation after nation will make joint cause with us in such a struggle, and when we have succeeded and shall have made into law the principle, and made into history the fact, every other country worth naming will regret its mistake in not participating in the humane work.

We shall not wage any warfare for the acquisition of territory for ourselves. We shall not claim Cuba as a reward for saving her from the slaughter, but we shall not see that fair island turned again to the mercies of wild beasts and cultures of war, whose only stimulus is gain. Cuba Libre—Free Cuba—is the reward, and what a glorious reward will that be! Every citizen of the United States will feel that his birthright as an American freeman will mean something.

A settlement is to be had. A settlement must be made. The account has been open and running long enough—yes, far too long. To its settlement we may properly invite the co-operation of all the republics of the American continent. But the end of the devastation must be determined. The United States must furnish the occasion. If it does not otherwise arise. If other means fail, we may consider the propriety of a fair purchase of Cuba. It is not that we want the territory, but we mean that the trouble shall meet a just settlement and conclusion.



Annie Russell, the Well-Known Actress.

rumored on the Rialto last night that the well-known actress has begun for divorce against her husband, Eugene W. Presbury, the stage manager. Mrs. Russell is now playing an engagement in Boston, and last night she denied that the story was true. Mr. Presbury is out of town.

tion of Spanish title, and the termination of Spanish control in the islands at the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and of the people of the United States."

We then spoke as follows: "We are all aware of the course of action must be adopted. Whatever that course may be, it must be such as shall give proper recognition to the rights, under existing conditions, belonging respectively to Spain and to Cuba. It must also recognize the rights and prerogatives of the world, as large, and not the least of the responsibilities imposed upon us as a nation is the conservation of our own rights and interests. While I am not disposed to criticize President Cleveland, I may properly say that I had hoped he would have occasion to give a more positive or emphatic expression of the true American continental policy which ought to be involved in all cases where the liberty and independence of any of the peoples of the American continent are involved.

Must the brutality of might alone define the offence and mete out the penalty, with no human power to whom intervention may be made? O Spain! O Spain! when shall thy day be fulfilled? Was there no loyal Spaniard who would and could, amid all these centuries, stay the sword of death or raise the sword of life while there was time to do so?

we wait for precedent we shall wait forever. If a precedent is needed, we shall make one. We violated every precedent by the declaration of our own independence on July 4, 1776. When we announced the Monroe Doctrine, in 1823, it was in defiance of precedent, and when we announced, not many months ago, that we should intervene in the matter of the Yucatan boundary we followed a precedent but that of good American common sense. And common sense has won.

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN. Cuba today is lost to Spain. The public proclamation of Spanish defeat may not have been officially and definitely announced, but, in truth and fact, the subjugation of Cuba will never again be yielded as of old. The tribute of twenty-five to forty million dollars annually so long exacted will never again replenish the treasury of Spain.

The struggles of 1895 and 1896 may sadly cripple Cuba, but they will ruin Spain. Cuba, with its wonderful soil and climate and its unparalleled capabilities, will remain in material wealth and growth under benign influences far more than she has lost. The blood of her people spilled upon her soil will yield a growth of independent citizenship consecrated to liberty.

Geographically Cuba belongs, as politically it ought to belong, to the American Continent of Republics, and not to Spain or Europe. Geographically Cuba is in American waters, and politically it is entitled to Statehood in the Continent of American Republics.

I believe it to be the duty of the United States to use the great power attaching to nation to declare and to maintain, as a matter of right belonging generally to nations and specifically to this Republic, that no channel, alone of rule shall be used in the West Indian waters, where we look at our very front gate, any

longer than the time it shall require to break it up.

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Washington, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Judson Harmon, Attorney-General of the United States, was sent to Congress today.

Concerning the Anti-Trust law, he says that the restricted scope of its provisions as construed by the courts, makes amendments necessary. If any effective action is expected from the Department of Justice, besides, he adds, the fund at the disposal of the Attorney-General which can be applied to the investigation, preparation and prosecution of cases under this law is wholly inadequate. Of the case of the United States vs. the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, and the claim that the act does not apply to railroads, the Attorney-General says: "While I maintain the opposite view and feel confident of its correctness, the fact that such a question can be raised, and has already been raised suc-

cessfully in one court, affords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law, which is a serious obstacle in the way of its prompt enforcement."

The report of George H. Hardy, special counsel for the United States, which is referred to the report, shows that there is no substantial change in the state of the litigation about the Union Pacific Railway and its branches, and concerning the subject the Attorney-General says: "I have grave doubts as to the ability of the Government to preserve the present situation much longer. I am advised that an attempt will be made to enforce the Government's appearance in the foreclosure case, with a view of giving a complete title to the purchaser at this foreclosure sale. While I believe the position heretofore taken and still maintained for the Government is the true one—namely, that its appearance cannot be compelled, it must be confessed that the contention of opposing counsel is at least debatable, viz: that while the Government cannot be sued with a view to recovery against it, it may properly be made a party to a suit in equity brought by the holders of bonds issued by its express consent upon property upon which it has itself reserved a lien."

NEW CRIMES ACT NEEDED. A new Crimes act is one of the things the Attorney-General thinks is needed. Further defects in the criminal laws were discovered during the past year. Criminal legislation is hopelessly confused, says the Attorney-General. He points out that there is a general statute punishing embezzlement, but there are also many special statutes punishing embezzlement in particular cases, and he is not aware that it has not been settled whether the general statute applies to such cases or not. There are statutes punishing frauds on the United States in many specific cases, and there is a general statute punishing conspiracy to defraud the United States in all cases, but there is no general statute punishing frauds against the United States when committed by one man alone.

"The increasing repugnance on the part of juries to inflict the death penalty in connection with the fact that the law makes no degrees in murder," he adds, "constantly leads to the acquittal of persons charged with capital crimes in cases where the facts proven not only warrant conviction for murder, but oblige the court to charge that they do not permit a conviction for mere manslaughter. This danger to society can be at least mitigated by the establishment by statute of different degrees of murder, with corresponding appropriate grades of punishment. Juries will not then be confronted with the alter-

## TRUSTS OUT OF THE LAW'S REACH.

Attorney-General Harmon Says Amendments and More Money Are Needed.

Asks for a New Crimes Act in His Annual Report Submitted to Congress.

Federal Juries, He Declares, Are at Present Loath to Inflict the Death Penalty.

SHOULD BE DEGREES OF MURDER.

The Law Now Provides but for One, and the Jurors Must Award the Extreme Punishment or Acquit the Prisoner.

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native of a verdict which carries the death penalty, or a verdict of acquittal in cases where they think the accused guilty of murder, but not deserving of the extreme punishment."

BELL TELEPHONE CASES. The Bell Telephone cases are also treated by the Attorney-General. He sees no hope for a termination of the pending causes favorable to the Government.

"The suit by the Government to cancel the Berliner patent, United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company and Emil Berliner," he says, "has recently been argued and submitted to the Supreme Court. The testimony for the Government in the United States vs. the Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell, commonly called the 'Bell Telephone case,' pending in the District of Massachusetts, is almost concluded, but the sole counsel for the Government, Mr. Charles S. Whitman, of Washington, having died during the summer, has not yet been replaced in employing other counsel for several reasons: First, the patents in controversy have long since expired; second, the only practical advantage which it is now possible for the Government to obtain will come from its winning the Berliner case above mentioned; if it lose that case, I see no sound reason for pursuing the other case further. I respectfully ask the direction of Congress as to the course to be followed in this case."

HARMON OFFERS A CURE. He Would Have It Made Unlawful to Ship Trust Goods from One State to Another.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Attorney-General Harmon gave to the Journal to-night the following suggestions as to remedying the defects of the present Anti-Trust law:

While Congress has no authority in the matter, except what is derived from its power to regulate commerce, the States along having general power to prevent and punish commercial combinations and conspiracies, Congress may make it unlawful to ship from one State to another, in carrying out or attempting to carry out the designs of such organizations, articles produced, owned, or controlled by them or any of their members or agents. The limitation of the present law enforces those engaged in such attempts to escape from both State and Federal government, the former having no authority over interstate commerce, and the latter having no authority over anything else. By supplementing State action in the way just suggested, Congress can, in my opinion, accomplish the professed object of the present law.

It should not be difficult to distinguish

legitimate business enterprises carried on by individuals or by associations of individuals in bona fide partnerships and corporations, however great and successful they may become by superior capacity, facilities or enterprise, from combinations of rival concerns, no matter under what form or disguise, whose object is to stifle competition and thereby secure illicit control of the markets. The real nature and design of the combination would always be a question of fact. The courts have no difficulty in deciding this question when it arises between the parties. They would have none in deciding it as between the Government and the parties.

TO MAKE WITNESSES TESTIFY. The present law should contain a provision like that of the Interstate Commerce law, to prevent the refusal of witnesses to answer on the ground of self-incrimination. This defect has been severely felt in all attempts to enforce the law. The difficulty of obtaining proof on account of the cause just mentioned might also be diminished, if not removed, by enacting as a rule of evidence that the purchase or combination in any form of enterprises in different States which were competitive before such purchase or combination, should be prima facie evidence of an attempt to monopolize. This would put the parties to the necessity of explanation, which would supply the information desired.

A similar provision should be made with respect to well-known methods of doing business throughout the country, which are designed to deprive dealers of liberty of trade and compel them to become instruments of commercial conspiracies. The adoption of such a rule of evidence might give life to section 7 of the present law, which permits civil actions for damages caused by such unlawful combinations and conspiracies. It is believed that difficulty of proof has been the chief reason why this section has been so nearly a dead letter.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEW. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, when asked whether or not the law could be so amended as to reach the railroad combinations and definitely cover all trusts, replied:

I am firmly against all combinations in trade which have a tendency to prevent competition, and if I had the power, I would make a law which would compel all corporations or combinations in restraint of trade in the United States to obey the law. There is no doubt in the world that we can enact laws which trusts will have to obey and courts respect and uphold.

Should be your reply when your grocer offers you teas hand twisted by odiferous Jap or John as "just as good" as the Pure Machine-made tea from Ceylon and India.

These clean teas can be had in packets from all up-to-date grocers.

Be careful not to use too much tea. Remember its strength, which means economy.

They can be tasted at the tea demonstrations at Siegel-Cooper Co.'s and Ehrich Bros.; also at the Mazapura Tea Room, 124 West 23d St.

Directions:

Boil the water, but never boil the tea. Use half the quantity of India and Ceylon Tea as of China and Japan.

Taza Char Brands.

INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS.

MOST POPULAR ON MARKET. Price 35c. to \$1.00.

Imported by Grocers Agents, East Indies Tea Co., 121 Front St., New York.

Visit the Taza Char Tea Castle at Ehrich Bros., 6th Ave. and 23d St.

Gold Watches Free.

Have you ever known a like opportunity to get a valuable holiday gift without paying for it? With every purchase of Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Smoking Jackets, House Robes, Bath Robes, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, Bicycle and Athletic Goods, etc., etc., amounting to or exceeding \$15, we give a handsome Gold-Plated Stem-Winding and Setting American Lever Movement, Open Face or Hunting Case, Watch (Ladies' or Gentlemen's) free. The prices of our goods remain the same as before this offer was made. Merchandise and Watches Guaranteed.

A Raymond & Co. MEN'S OUTFITTERS NASSAU AND FULTON STS

The largest and lowest priced first-class dental office in New York. 10,000 square feet devoted to dental purposes. Established 25 years.

MODEMANN, 500, 502 and 504 3d Ave., SOUTH WEST COR. 34TH ST.

255 6th Ave., 5th Ave. Near 16th St. corner 125th St.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of a new idea? Write to JOHN WILSON, Patent Attorney, Washington, D.C., for the \$1.50 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.

## WANAMAKER'S



### TABLEAUX--THE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS.

For the entertainment of children we open this morning for public exhibition a Series of Tableaux, illustrating the Santa Claus idea and Christmas in the American Home. Carpet Store, third floor, Fourth avenue.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS First picture—Santa Claus in his Reindeer Stable. Second picture—Santa Claus in his Office—making up the accounts of good children.

Third picture—The Night Before Christmas—Santa Claus on his rounds. Fourth picture—The Night Before Christmas—hanging the stockings.

Fifth picture—Christmas Morning—finding the stockings. Sixth picture—The Christmas Dinner. Seventh picture—Evening with the Christmas Tree.

Handkerchief store space has been greatly increased—had to be in order to insure your comfort and convenience in selecting from the two thousand styles of Handkerchiefs brought together for Holiday selling. Not an unworthy kerchief in the lot. Pure linen and pure silk only.

Women's linen Handkerchiefs, 5c to \$10 each. Men's linen Handkerchiefs, 10c to \$2.50. Silk Handkerchiefs, 6c to \$4.50.

At 12c each—Women's white hemstitched, lace edge, 6 in a dainty box, 75c.

At 25c each—Men's white hemstitched, embroidered initial, 6 in a box, \$1.50.

Broadway.

There's style and finish in our Boys' Clothing—Brownie Suits of fine domestic cheviot, brown mixed, prettily trimmed vest—the Suit to make a boy from 3 to 8 years happy and look nobby—\$3.75.

A large assortment in blue cloths and fancy Scotch and domestic chevots, \$5, \$6, \$7.50.

Separate Blouses of all-wool flannel, navy blue, red and gray; sailor collar and shield front, trimmed with sou-tache; for boys of 3 to 10 years, \$1.35.

Second floor, Broadway.

QUAKER BREAD The Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan is a boon to lovers of good bread. PAN A rich brown without moist within, there are no overdone or underdone spots in a loaf of bread baked in the Quaker Bread Pan. There is steaming as well as baking—none of the bad features of either. Just as good for cakes and puddings as for bread.

40c. each, three pans for \$1.10. Basement.

Books favor and increases in sales daily. Each new acquaintance speedily becomes a friend. Among Book stores it is unique. Scholars enjoy it, and book-worms love it, but it is the great popular Book store all the same, and that's the peculiarity.

Standard sets by world-wide favorites; bound to our order; genuine English half-calf and half-seal grain Morocco; gilt top.

Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., \$16.50. Ruskin's Stones of Venice, 3 vols., \$4. McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., \$3.

Irving's Works (complete), 9 vols., \$10.50. Irving's Works (without Life of Washington), 6 vols., \$6.50.

Irving's Life of Washington, 3 vols., \$4. Kingsley's Works, 8 vols., \$9.

Cooper's Works, 16 vols., \$12. Scott's Works, 12 vols., \$12.

Carlyle's Works, 10 vols., \$11.50. Carlyle's Essays, 4 vols., \$5.50.

Macaulay's England, 5 vols., \$5. Green's English People, 4 vols., \$8.50.

Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols., \$3.25. Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., \$2.50.

Vicomte de Bragelonne, 3 vols., \$3. Three Musketeers, 2 vols., \$2.

ALL AROUND THE STORE A temporary room for checking parcels and small baggage has been provided in the basement, near Fourth avenue.

The Shower of Roses is in the Rotunda. When goods are to be sent please see that the salespeople get your address correctly. Ask that the address be shown.

In response to inquiries: Beginning on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the store will be open evenings until Christmas.

Twenty Years After, 2 vols., \$2. The Forty-five, 2 vols., \$2. Prescott's Peru, 2 vols., \$2.

Have you seen Book News for December? 5c a copy, 50c a year. Ninth street.

A bad season for trade in men's winter clothing—weather has been against it. We have a lot of fancy chevot plaid Suits that would be well bought at \$18, \$16.50, \$15 and \$13.50; to find wearers for them quickly they have been marked \$12 A SUIT.

They are made in single and double breasted sacks and the new English walking coat. We like to sell our ready-to-wear clothing to particular men—they appreciate its finish and style.

Second floor.

CANDY Mixed Chocolates, Assorted Cream, Jelly and Nut Centres, the 30c kind, 20c a pound. We are willing that our Candy Store should be judged by these.

Basement.

Basement.

Basement.

Basement.

Basement.

Basement.

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